FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

Emancipation. As a part of the history of the times we publish this morning the address of the President to the border State Senators and Representatives it Congress and the reply of the latter. This correspondence, from the distinguished sources which it eminates, entitles it to the careful considera-

tion of every citizen.

Tenth Congressional District. The Democracy of the Tenth Congressions District will meet in Convention at Kendallville. Noble county, on Thursday, August 7th, to nominate a candidate for Congress, "and to consult

as to the most efficient means for crushing this unhaly rebellion, which fills the land with violence and confusion, and restoring to the full measure of their primitive glory and beneficent sway, the Constitution and the Union of our fathees." Seventh Congressional District.

The Democracy of this district met in mass convention on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at Terre Haute. The attendance was large, larger than any similar convention ever before held in the district. By acclamation, and with the wildest enthusiasm. Hon. D. W. VOORBEES was renominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr Voornees, in response, spoke for two hours in a masterly and eloquent effort. His exposure and rebuke of the corruptions and frauds of the party in power was seathing, and his vindication of his public action was most triumphant.

The Meeting Last Night. The "war meeting" at the Circle last night

was addressed by Gov. Montos, Hon. A. G. Por. TER and Judge HUGHES. The speeches of Messrs. MORTON and PORTER, in comparison, were manly, dignified and candid. This we can say, without agreeing with all the positions they assumed. The harangue of HUGHES was the reverse. It was a malicious, but artful political thrade. His speech was calculated to excite prejudice and passion, and stir up strife. We were happy to notice that it did not receive the sympathy of those who are honestly striving to put down the rebellion. There is no more dangerous man in Indiana than Hugues. He is controlled by his prejudices and not by the lofty sentiments of patriotism, nor does he act upon the convictions of his own judgment. He is a man of intellect, without heart; of cultivation, devoid of moral sentiment; ever ready to sacrifice principle to gratify his malice. He would rather reign in hell than serve in heaven. Within a few months he stated, with apparent honesty, that while objecting to some of the expressions of the 8th of January Convention, he felt disposed to vote for the ticket it had nominated. And with in a few weeks he has said that if he had been advised that the mass meeting of the 30th inst was to have been called, as it has been he should not have occupied the position he now does. We state these facts to show the animus of his vin dictive and uncalled for speech last night If he will honestly express his opin ions, Hugnes is as much opposed to the con fiscation and emancipation schemes of the Radi cals as any man in Indiana. His position, as we understand it, is "bullets for the Secessionists and ballots for the Abolitionists." But, it appears, he is willing to lie upon the bed of Abo litionism to gratify his vindictiveness. He is diseased with a species of moral insanity which perhaps deserves pity instead of censure. Was it not that evil might result therefrom, we should feel disposed to exercise great charity by not

We have not an unkind feeling toward Judge Hugans personally, no friendship to reward or enmity to retaliate, and we would rather mantle his errors than expose them, if duty would per

noticing his ebullitions of passion.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The President's Appeal to the Border States.

The Representatives and Senators of the bor der slaveholding States having, by special invitation of the President, been convened at the Ex ecutive Mansion on Saturday morning, last week. Mr. Lincoln addressed them as follows from

written paper held in his hands: GENTLEMEN: After the adjournment of Congress, now near, I shall have no opportunity of seeing you for several months. Believing that you of the border States hold more power for good than any other equal number of members, I feel it a duty which I can not justifiably

waive, to make this appeal to you. I intend no reproach or complaint when I as sure you that, in my opinion, it you all had voted for the resolution in the gradual emancipation message of list Mirch, the war would now be substantially ended. And the plan therein proposed is yet one of the most potent and swift means of ending it. Let the States which are in rebeilion see definitely and certainly that in no event will the States you represent ever join their proposed Confederacy, and they can not much longer maintain the contest. But you can not divest them of their hope to ultimately have you with them so long as you show a determina tion to perpetuate the institution within your own States. Beat them at elections, as you have overwhelmingly done, and, nothing daunted, they still claim you as the rown You and I know what the lever of their power is. Break that lever before their faces, and they can shake you no

more forever. Mo-t of you have treated me with kindness and consideration, and I trust you will not now think I impresent touch what is exclusively your own when, for the sake of the country, I ask, "can you, for your State, do better than to take the course I nege?" Discarding punctilio and maxims adapted to more manageable times, and look ing only to the unprecedentedly stern facts of our case, can you do better in any possible event? You prefer that the constitutional relation of the States to the nation shall be practically restored without disturbance of the institution; and, is this were done, my whole duty in this respect, under the Constitution and my oath of office, would be performed. But it is not done, and we are trying to accomplish it by war. The incidents of the war can not be avoided. If the war continues long, as it must if the object be not sooner at tained, the institution in your States will be extinguished by mere triction and abrasion-by the mere incidents of the war. It will be gone, and you will have nothing valuable in lieu of it. Much of its value is gone already. How much better for you and your people to take the step which shortens the war and secures substantial compensation for that which is sure to be wholly lost in any other event! How much better to thus save the money which else we sink forever in the war! How much better to do it while we can, lest the war ere long render us pecuniarily unable to do it! How much better for you, as seile,, and the nation, as buyer, to sell out and buy out that without which the war could never have been, than to sink both the thing to be sold and the price of it

in cutting one another's throats.

I do not speak of emancipation of once, but of ment when the Treasury was reeling under the decision at once to emancipate gradually enormous expenditures of the war.

and encouragement for one another. who, united, are none too strong. An instance encouraged to believe that funds would be pro-of it is known to you. General Hunter is an vided. And our belief has been fully justified the proclamation. He expected more good and tucky, moved an a nendment appropriating less from from the measure than I could believe \$500,000 to the object therein designated, and it this is not the end of it. The pressure in this di our constituents would reap the fruits of the polrection is still upon me, and is increasing. By icy held out; and on what ground could we, as and, much more, can relieve the country in this port? important point.

Upon these considerations I have again begged your attention to the message of March lust. Before leaving the Capitol, consider and discuss it among yourselves. You are patriots and statesmen, and as such I pray you consider this proposition; and at the least commend it to the consideration of your States and people. As you would perpetuate popular government for the best people in the world. I beseech you that you do in no wise omit this. Our common country is in great peril, demanding the loftiest views and boldest action to bring a speedy relief. Once relieved, its form of government is saved to the world; its beloved history and cherished memories are vindicated, and its happy future fully insured and rendered inconceivably grand. To you more than to any others, the privilege is given to assure that happiness and swell that grandeur, and to link your own names therewith

At the conclusion of these remarks some conversation was had between the President and sev eral members of the delegations from the bonler States, in which it was represented that these States could not be expected to move in so great a matter as that brought to their notice in the foregoing address, while as yet the Congress had taken no step beyond the passage of a resolution substantial and reliable basis of action.

The President acknowledged the force of this view, and admitted that the border States were entitled to expect a substantial pledge of pecuniary aid as the condition of taking into conside

border slaveholding States should publicly an the President.

With a view to such a statement of their position, the members thus addressed met in council to deliberate on the reply they should make to the President, and, as the result of a comparison of opinions among themselves, they determined upon the adoption of a majority and a minority

REPLY OF THE MAJORITY. sentatives from the border slave States:

WASHINGTON, July 14, 1862. To the President:

The undersigned, Representatives of Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri and Maryland, in the two Houses of Congress, have listened to your address with the profound sensibility naturally inspired by the high source from which it emanates, the earnestness which marked its delivery, and the overwhelming importance of the subject of which it treats. We have given it a most respectful consideration, and now lay before you our re sponse. We regret that want of time has not permitted us to make it more perfect.

We have not been wanting, Mr. President, in respect to you, and in devotion to the Constitution and the Union We have not beeen indifferent to the great difficulties surrounding you, compared with which all former national troubles have been as a summer cloud; and we have treely given you our sympathy and support. Repudia ting the dangerous beresies of the secessionists, we believed with you that the war on their part is aggressive and wicked, and the objects for which it was to be prosecuted on ours, defined by your message at the opening of the present Congress, to be such as all good men should approve, we have not hesitated to vote all supplies for carrying it on vigorously. We have voted all the men and momy you have asked for, and even more; we have imposed enormous taxes on our people, and they are paying them with cheerfulness and alacrity; we have encouraged enlist ments, and sent to the field many of our best men; and some of our number have offered their persons to the enemy as pledges of their sincerity and devotion to country. We have done all this under the most discouraging circumstances, and in the face of measures most distasteful to us, and injurious to the interests we represent, and in the hearing of doctrines avowed by those who claim to be your friends, most abhorrent to us and our constituents. But, for all this, we have never faltered, nor shall we as long as we have a Constitution to defend and a Government which protects us. And we are ready for renewed efforts, and even greater sacrifices-yea, any sac rifice-when we are satisfied it is required to preserve our admirable form of government, and the priceless blessings of constitutional lib-

A lew of our number voted for the resolution recommended by your message of the 6th of March last; the greater portion of us did not, and bounded to your side to assist you in carrying it we will briefly state the prominent reasons which on. If the spirit of that resolution had been ad influenced our action.

In the first place, it proposed a radical change for the object designated, and all of us thought addressed to all the States, and embraced the now be seen in the indurated state of Southern whole number of slaves. According to the cen feeling. tax on our people sufficient to pay the interest on that sum, in addition to the vast and daily inigencies of the war; and, if we had been willing, tion, you add; the country could not bear it. Stated in this "Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dissatisfaction, form, the proposition is nothing less than the de if not offen e, to many whose support the counportation from the country of sixteen hundred try cannot afford to lose. And this is not the

debt of the same amount! But if we are told that it was expected that only the States we represent would accept the portant point." proposition, we respectfully submit that even then it involves a sum too great for the financial ability of this Government at this time. According

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would amount to\$358,833,600 Add for deportation and colonization \$100 each...... 119,244,533

voting for a measure which, if carried out, would three millions remain in bondage. Can it mean add this vast amount to our public debt at a mo- that by abandoning slavery in our States, we are

Room in South America for colonization can be Again, it seemed to us that this resolution was obtained cheaply, and in abundance, and when but the annunciation of a sentiment which could numbers shall be large enough to be company not or was not likely to be reduced to an actual, tangible proposition. No movement was then I am pressed with a difficulty not yet mentions made to provide and appropriate the funds reed-one which threatens division among those quired to carry it into effect; and we were not honest man. He was, and I hope still is, my by subsequent events. Not to mention other friend. I valued him none the less for his agree- circumstances, it is quite sufficient for our pur ing with me in the general wish that all men pose to bring to your notice the fact that, while everywhere could be freed. He proclaimed all this resolution was under consideration in the men free within certain States, and I repudiated Senate, our colleague, the Senator from Kenwould follow. Yet, in repudiating it, I gave dis | was voted down with great unanimity. What satisfaction, if not offense, to many whose sup | confidence, then, could we reasonably feel that if port the country can not afford to lo-e. And we committed ourselves to the policy it proposed, conceding what I now ask you can relieve me, fair men, approach them and challenge their sup-

The right to hold slaves is a right appertaining to all the States of this Union They have the right to cherish or abolish the institution, as their tastes or their interests may prompt, and no one is authorized to que-tion the right, or limit its enjoyment. And no one has more clearly affirmed that right than you have. Your inaugural address does you great honor in this respect, and inspired the country with confidence in your fairness and respect for the law. Our States are in the enjoyment of that right. We do not feel called on to defend the institution, or to affirm it is one that ought to be cherished; perhaps, if we were to make the attempt, we might find that we differ even among ourselves. It is enough fer purpose to know that it is a right; and, so knowing, we did not see why we should now be expected to yield it. We had contributed our full share to relieve the country at this terrible crisis; we had done as much as had been required of others in like circumstances; and we did not see why sacrifices should be expected of as from which others, no more loyal, were exempt. Nor could we see what good the nation would derive from . Such a -a r fice submitted to by us would not have strengthened the arm of this Government or weakened that of the enemy. It was not necessary, as a pledge of our loyalty, for that had been manitested beyond a reasonable doubt, in every form, and at every place possible. There was not expressive rather of sentiment than presenting a the semotest possible by that the States we represent would join in the rebellion, nor is there now; or of their electing to go with the Southern section in the event of a recognition of the independence of any part of the disaffected region. Our States are fixed unalterably in their resolution to ration a proposition so important in its relations adhere to the support of the Union; they see no safety for themselves and no hope of constitu-It was further represented, in the conference, tional liberty but by its preservation. They will that the people of the border States were interest | under no circumstances consent to its dissolution. ed in knowing the great importance which the Pres and we do them no more than justice when we asident attached to the policy in question, while it sure you that while the war is conducted to prewas equally due to the country, to the President, vent that deplorable catastrophe, they will sustain and to themselves, that the representatives of the at as long as they can muster a man or command a doflar. Nor will they ever consent, in any nounce the motives under which they were com- event, to unite with the Southern Confederacy. pelled to act, and the considerations of public. The bitter fruits of the peculiar doctrines of that policy arged upon them and their constituents by region will for ver prevent them from placing their security and happiness in the custody of an association which has incorporated in its organic law the seeds of its own destruction.

We can not admit, Mr President, that if we had voted for the resolution in the emuncipation message of March last, the war would now be substantially ended. We are unable to see how our action in this particular has given, or could give, encouragement to the rebellion. The res The following paper was yesterday sent to the olution has passed; and if there be virtue in it, President, signed by the majority of the Repre. it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted it will be quite as efficacious as if we had voted for it. We have no power to bind our States in this respect by our votes here; and whether we had voted the one way or the other, they are in the same condition of freedom to accept or rejec. its provisions. No, sir; the war has not been prolonged or hindered by our action on this or any other measure. We must look for other causes for that lamented fact. We think there is not much difficulty, not much uncertainty, in

pointing out others far more probable and potent

The rebellion derives its strength from the

in their agencies to that end.

union of all classes in the insurgent States; and while that union lasts the war will never end until they are utterly expansted. We know that at the inception of these troubles Southern society was divided, and that a large portion, perhaps a majority, were opposed to secession. Now the great mass of Southern people are united. To discover why they are so, we must glance at Southern society, and notice the classes into which it has been divided, and which still distinguish i ... They are in arms, but not for the same objects; they are moved to a common end, but by different and even inconsistent reasons. The leaders, which comprehends what was previously known as the State Rights party, and is much the lesser class, seek to break down national independence, and set up State domination. With them it a war against nationality. The other class is fighting, as it supposes, to maintan and preserve the rights of property and domestic safety, which it has been made to believe are as sailed by this Government. This latter class are not disunionists per se; they are so only because they have been made to believe that this Administration is inimical to their rights, and is making war on their domestic institutions. As long as these two classes act together, they will never assent to peace. The policy, then, to be pursued s obvious. The former class will never be reconciled, but the latter may be. Remove their apprehensions, satisfy them that no harm is in tended to them and their institutions; that this Government is not making war on their rights of property, but is simply defending its legitimate authority, and they will gladly return to their allegiance as soon as the pressure of military domination imposed by the Confederate authority is

removed from them. Twelve months ago, both Houses of Congress, adopting the spirit of your message, then but recently sent in, declared with singular unanimity the object of the war, and the country instantly hered to we are confident that we should before now have seen the end of this deplorable conflict. of our social system, and was harried through But what have we seen? In both Houres of both Houses with undue haste, without reasons | Congress we have heard doctrines subversive of ble time for consideration and debate, and with the principles of the Constitution and seen measno time at all for consultation with our constitu- ure after measure founded in substance on those ents, whose interests it deeply involved. It doctrines proposed and carried through, which seemed like an interference by this Government can have no other effect than to distract and diwith a question which pecularly and exclusively vide loval men, and exasperate and drive still belonged to our respective States, on which they further from us and their duty the people of the had not sought advice or solicited aid. Many rebellious States. Military officers, following of us doubted the constitutional power of this these bad examples, have stepped beyond the Government to make appropriations of money just limits of their authority in the same direction, until in several instance you have felt the our finances were in no condition to bear the necessity of intertering to arrest them. And immense outlay which its adoption and faithful even the passage of the esolution to which you execution would impose upon the national treat refer has been ostentatiously proclaimed as the sury. If we pause but a moment to think of the triumph of a principle which the people of the debt its acceptance would have entailed, we are Southern States regard as ruinous to them. The appalled by its magnitude. The proposition was effect of these measures was forefold, and may

sus of 1560 there were then very nearly four To these causes, Mr. President, and not to our millions of slaves in the country; from natural omission to vote for the resolution recommended increase they exceed that number now. At even by you, we solemnly believe we are to attribute the low average of three hundred dollars, the the terrible earnestness of those in arms against price fixed by the emancipation act for the laves the Government and the continuance of the war of this District, and greatly below their real Nor do we (permit us to say, Mr. President, with worth, their value runs up to the enormous sum all respect for you,) agree that the institution of of twelve hundred millions of dollars; and it to slavery is "the lever of their power;" but we are of gold. that we add the cost of deportation and coloniza- of the opinion that "the lever of their power" is tion, at one hundred dollars each, which is but a the apprehension that the powers of a common fraction more than is actually paid by the Mary Government, created for common and equal proland Colonization Society, we have four hundred tection to the interests of all, will be wielded million more! We were not willing to impose a against the institutions of the Southern States, There is one other idea in your address we feel called on to notice. After stating the fact of creasing debt already fixed upon them by the ex- your repudiation of General Hunter's proclama

million dollars' worth of producing labor, and end of it. The pressure in this direction is the substitution in its place of an interest-bearing still upon me, and is increasing. By conce ding what I now ask, you can relieve me, and much more, can relieve the country on this im-

We have anxiously looked into this passage to discover its true import, but we are yet in painful uncertainty. How can we, by conceiling what you ask, relieve you and the country from the increasing pressure to which you refer? We will not allow ourselves to think that the proposition is that we consent to give up slavery, to the end that the Hunter proclamation m y be let loose on the Southern people, for it is too well known that we would not be parties to any such measure, and we have too much respect for you to imagine that you would propose it. Can it mean that by sterificing our interest in slavery we appeare the spirit that controls that pressure, cause it to be withdrawn, and rid the country of the pestilent agitation of the slavery question? We are forsidden so to think, for that spirit would not be And we have the enormous sum of \$478,078,133 satisfied with the liberation of seven hundred We did not feel that we should be justified in thousand slaves, and cease its agitation, while

removing the crownre from you and the country, sides at \$5 55.5 75, the latter for clear, and comby preparing for a separation on the line of the mon hams at 614.644c

that you are, unalterably opposed to any division | stock of the latter is greatly reduced and the deat all. We would prefer to think that you de- mand is good. sire this concession as a piedge of our support. In the grocery market there has been a good and thus enable you to withstand a pressure that demand, and prices of all kinds are firm, and suweighs heavily on you and the country. Mr. gar of all kinds is 1/4c higher. The demand from President, no such sacrifice is necessary to se- consumers is good and the stock is light, all parcure our support. Confine yourself to your con | ties buying sparingly, and with reference to their stitutional authority; confine your subordinates current wants. Beef cattle advanced 25c per within the same limits; conduct this war solely cental, with a good demand from the city butchfor the purpose of restoring the Constigntion to ers and the Government contractors. The reits legitimate authority; concede to each State ceipts at this side the river were larger than the and its loyal citizens their just rights, and e are previous week, but at the Covington side, lightwedded to you by indissoluble ties. Do this, Mr. er; consequent upon the troubles in Kentucky. sclemnly believe, in due time restore peace to lard, all except the hams being rendered out by your country, lift it from despondency to a future steam. We give a long and highly valuable sy

stitutional government. and candor the reasons on which we forbore to principal kind sown in Northern Illinois and vote for the resolution you have mentioned; but Wisconsin. That in Western Missouri there has you have again presented this proposition, and been a drought which injured the corn crop and appealed to us, with an earnestness and eloquence grass, but with these exceptions, the crops are which have not failed to impress us, to "consider the most abundant which could have been deit, and at the least to commend it to the conside sired. In this State, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois ration of our States and people." Thus appealed and Iowa, the wheat crop is the largest ever gathto by the Chief Magistrate of our beloved coun- ered; the oat crop is a partial failure. The grass try, in the hour of its greatest peril, we can not crop immensely large Fruit of all kinds abund wholly decline. We are willing to trust every ant. The facts lead inevitably to the conclusion question relating to their interests and happiness that the surplus of breadstuffs for foreign ship to the consideration and ultimate judgment of ment will exceed any previous year. The corn our own people. While differing from you as to crop is in a most promising condition, and will in the necessity of emancipating the slaves of our all probability be immensely large and this will States as a means of putting down the rebellion. insure another heavy crop of pork. and while protesting against the propriety of any extra territorial interference to induce the people of our States to adopt any particular line of policy on a subject which peculiarily and exclusively tention of slavery by us is an obstacle to peace vention. and national harmony, and are willing to contribute pecuniary aid to compensate our States and people for the inconveniences produced by such a change of system, we are not unwilling that our people shall consider the propriety or putting it aside.

But we have already said that we regarded this resolution as the utterance of a sentiment, and we had no confidence that it would assume the shape of a tangible, practical proposition, which would yield the fruits of the sacrifice it re quired. Our people are influenced by the same PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. proposition in its present impulpable form. The interests they are asked to give up is to them of expected even to entertain the pr posal until they are assured that when they accept it, their just exin a peculiar manner, and yield up a valuable interest. Before they ought to consider the proposi tion, it should be presented in such a tangible, practical, efficient shape as to command their confi dence that its fruit, are contingent only upon their acceptance We can not trust anything to the contingencies of future legislation. If Congress, by proper and necessary legislation, shall provide sufficient funds, and place them at your disposal to be applied by you to the payment of any of our States or the citizens thereof, who shall adopt the abolishment of slavery, either gradual or immediate, as they may determine, and the expense of deportation and colonization of the liberated slaves, then will our States and people take this Piano-Fortes. proposition into careful consideration for such decision as in their judgment is demanded by

their interests, their honor, and their duty to the whole country We have the honor to be, with great respect, C. A. Wickliffe, Chairman. C. L. L. LEARY. R. WILSON. EDWIN H. WEBSTER, J. CRITTENDEN. R. MALLORY. JOHN S. CARLILE. AARON HARDING, J. W CRISFIELD. JAMES S. ROLLINS. I W MENZIES. J. S. JACKSON. H GRIDER THOS L PRICE. G W. DUNLAP. JOHN S PHELPS.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, July 23. Financial and Commercial Summary for the past week.

FRANCIS THOMAS.

CHAS. B. CALVERY.

WM. A. HALL.

The rise in the value of specie and the decline of Government securities, have been the absorb ing topics of the week, financially; and the rebel demonstration in the way of guerrilla bands in Kentucky and Tennessee, the leading ones in the community generally, and produced considerable alarm throughout the city.

middle of the week from parties desiring to transfer their funds to the East, which put up the rate M per cent, but Morgan's band having been chased off, this advance we lost towards the close Gold advanced to 20@21 premium and silver to 10@12, and the market for the former very much agitated. There is no doubt that gold will continue to go up until the Government troops strike a decisive blow against the rebels in Virginia, Halleck, Pope, Mitchell and Sige!, the leading commanders in the succe-sful spring campaign in the West, are all in Virginia now, maturing plans to retrieve the defeat of McClellan, and there are grounds for hoping that this will be done before the summer is over. Pope has already made bold demonstrations toward Rich

Before the adjournment of Congress, a law was passed making postage stamps a currency and a legal tender, and providing for their redemption in United States Treasury notes. This was done to meet the wants of the community consequent upon the high price of silver, and its withdrawal from circulation. Were it not for the strong probability that these stamps will be counterfeited extensively, this is an admirable arrangement, thus completing a national paper currency from one cent to one dollar, and superseding the use of coin, as a currency, altogether. The penalty for counterfeiting postage stamps is very severe, we believe, but this will hardly deter enterprising thieves. The quotations for exchange and coin, at the close last evening, were as fol-

BUYING. *KLLING. Silver......9@10 prem 11@12 prem The rise in gold and sterling exchange continnes to be felt in all kinds of foreign goods, and such articles of domestic produce as can be ship-

ped to foreign countries, and prices of all such

further advanced within the week. Flour, grain, pork, lard, tallow are all higher-fully ten per The new tariff has stimulated the advance in some articles of foreign goods. Foreigners are still pressing American stocks, railway, State and Federal, on the market, and the wonder is that the decime has not been greater; but it is costing them a large sum to tran fer their funds out of the country, and it will cost even more than this, for gold will not stop at present rates, while the

speculators in Wall street have such a splended

fulcrum as the present position of the "Army of

the Potomac" for their levers, to elevate the price The weather has been all that could have been desired for the growing crop; hot and moist, with out as much rain as would injure the wheat now in shock. The temperature in the day time has

ranged from 78 to 95. A fair activity has prevailed in business generally, and prices of some articles have advanced. Flour came in slowly, and there being no stock of consequence on hand, and quite a good demand from the Government bakers, prices ad vancel fully 50c per brl., closing at \$4 15@4 25 for superfine, \$4 35a4 50 for extra, and \$4 504 buyers Lots Nos. 10, 11 and 12, in square No. 21, in the 4 75 for family and fancy. Wheat, owing to the trouble in Kennucky, arrived very sparingly, and prices advanced to 85,88c for red, and 90,895c for six months; and balance, with interest, in eighteen white, the market closing very firm and rather months-the purchaser giving notes with security accordbuoyant. Oats advanced to 35 6 a36. Corn de ing to law. clined to 27c. Rve dull at 45c. Whisky has dragged heavily during the week, and prices de-! e'ined Ic, but at the close holders attempted to recover this decline, but did not succeed. The market is heavy, and there are evidences that the

speculative demand has ceased. About the middle of the week a demand arose for mess pork, and 3,000 barrels sold at \$9:9 50. including 600 barrels on Monday and yesterday at the latter rate. There was likewise an active demand for lard of all descriptions, and the sales add up to 1,200 barrels and tierces, and 2,200 kegs, at 6341716c for butchers'; 7341716c for ordinary, and Se for prime leaf and Shae for keg. For manufacturers' stock the demand has been

very active and in excess of the supply. There has been no demand for nor nothing done in bulk pork or bucon, and prices are nomi nal, though holders are firmer, and the contracts made with the Government were at rather higher prices. Bacon shoulders selling at \$3 65 and

. Cotton States? We are forbidden so to think, The demand for hams has been good at 63 ca7e because it is known that we are, and we believe for common, and 81, 9c for sugar cured. The

President, and you touch the American heart and Hogs are 25c higher, there being a large bosi invigorate it with new hope. You will, as we ness done in slaughtering for the sake of the glory, and preserve to your countrymen, their pos- nopsis of information from the agricultural disterity, and man, the inestimable treasure of con- tricts, in our present issue, regarding the rops. It will be seen that the spring wheat is not Mr. President, we have stated with frankness in a promising condition, which is the

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce JOHN belongs to them, yet when you and our brethren BREWER, of Southport, a candidate for County Reof the loyal States sincerely believe that the re- corder, subject to the decision of the Democratic Con-

Special Notice.

10 ADVERTISERS - All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expersion of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus

for the same up to the time they are ordered out. MEDICAL.

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And will pay the highest market price, in cash. We can be found at Wood & Foudray's Livery Stable, on Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, BUTTOLPH, SAYER, & CO., Government Contractors.

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Terms:-One-third ca h; one-third, with interest, in

SILAS T. BOWEN. CHARLES G. STEWART. Administrators. George E. Gordon, Attorney. July 21, 1862-dlw

ARMY CONTRACTS.

OFFICE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., F. Indianapolie, Ind., July 17, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until Monday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. v for furnishing the following Camp Equipments: 2,000 6 quart Tin Coffee Boilers;

2,200 10-quart Tin Water Butkets: 2,175 Sheet-iron Frying Pans; 2,300 2-quart Tin Wash Pans; 550 Box Coffee Mills.

The under-igned reserves the right of rejecting any or all the bids that may be made for the above articles, and also of lessening or increasing the quantities above specified, as the public service may require. The goods to be delivered at this Department free of large for drayage or freight. JOHN C. NEW, Quartermaster General.

DRY COODS.

SECOND LARGE INVOICE SUMMER DRY GOC

No. 5 East Washington S

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Only 123cc a yard;

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EFFICIENT AND AGREEABLE

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It may be used with the best effect in

Bilious and Febrile Diseases, Costiveness, Sick Headache,

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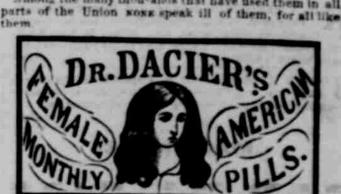
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